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TENTACLES OF TERRORISM IN KASHMIR

KEY WORDS:

Dr. Makhan Singh Manjhu

Associate Professor, Dept. of Defence Studies, Govt. College, Hisar

ABSTRACT

War of some kind cannot produce harmony it rather expedites the rhythm of intensity, anxieties and conflicts in an appropriate, “the development is jailed, instruction, frugality and science abandoned backward, directors enhance vicious and partisan, military is excessively expensive and persons enhance casualties”. Global war on disorder designed chaos not only between the association participants but still with united states of America and non-state actors of Afghanistan and allure neighbour. This paper will analyse that India fashioned a calculated and secure reaction to war on disorder through diplomatic, theoretical and governmental resources that acted not wreck or deteriorate her connections accompanying the tyrant (US) and downtrodden (Afghanistan) from now on. India does not provide some land; air or seagoing base to US managed association. From Indian neighbours the second most influential and both Afghanistan's and India's next neighbour was Pakistan. Pakistan's geopolitical position on the added was in danger at the aftermath of „war on Terrorism because of clandestine connections accompanying coverlet Taliban and Al Qaida and her lie was opposite of so called „succeed in doing while the star shines'. US admonished Pakistan that you are either accompanying us or against us. Pakistan was neither accompanying nor against US. If Pakistan supports US, Taliban retaliates, if supports Taliban US not only retaliates but destroy her basic skill also. Ultimately though Pakistan financed US, but injured by pro-west and Supporting-Afghan emotions. In 2008, Pakistan circulated orders to "assault" on American fighters that crossed the Pakistan border happening of militant forces. Pakistan has existed named as swindles state by Washington.

Definition of Terrorism

There has happened a lot of misgiving and debate in outlining disorder from the permissible viewpoint. Most worldwide lawyers maintain that disorder is an equivocal and vague idea, and can serve no permissible purpose anything. Rosalyn Higgins, a famous worldwide advocate and former President of the International Court of Justice continued to state in 1997 that: Terrorism is a term outside allowable importance. It is simply a convenient habit of alluding to endeavours either of states or of things, widely condemned of and in which either the forms second-hand are prohibited, or the goals shielded, or both. The occurrences of 9/11 possibly exchanged that discuss disorder with rising US pressure on states to act against disorder, and to outline subversive ventures from a legal viewpoint. The Council of the European Union on 13 June 2002 delineated disorder as worldwide acts that induced damage to government ability, transport foundation, etc. through menacing human growth and so forth. Terrorism take care of influence the concoction of an air of fear, and cause civilian end of life so that coerce a management to catch disease the governmental demand for one terrorist group. Any subversive exercise indicates the strategic aim of intimidating the goal populace in consideration of reach the calculated purpose of coercing the government illustrating that people into sure governmental yielding. Terrorism appears to have a better skill to press self-governing governments than a authoritarianism. The United States Department of Defence (DoD) defines disorder as “the deliberate use of prohibited intensity or warning of unlawful intensity to implant fear; destined to press or to threaten governments or societies in the occupation of aims that are mainly governmental, conscientious, or ideological”. The U.S. Department of State delimits disorder expected “intended with regard to the welfare of mankind-motivated intensity inflicted against non-fighter aims by substitute-social groups or clandestine powers, ordinarily destined to influence a hearing”. While skilled could be various prior causes of disorder, few of ultimate significant one are a seen sense of bias for one grieving group, and a belief by that group that the use of intensity will cause success a change. Thereby, most radical groups use their governmental ends for legitimizing violent method. Some scientist maintain that aforementioned destructive means have existed favourable in accepting adjustments from the goal governments. While still others contend that disorder as a plan and a procedure never

everything in favour of the terrorist groups in the end.

The Rise Of Terrorism In India

India has endured disorder for many decades immediately. Most conspicuous has existed disorder in Kashmir that started in the 1980s. This disorder is trusted to have existed generally fed by Pakistan in consideration of separate the Muslim ruled Kashmir lowland from India. Around 20,000 citizens, 20,000 terrorists and 7000 protection organization lives have existed absent suitable way. According to the US Department of State, three different radical groups are alive in Kashmir, that is to say, the Harakat-ul- Mujahideen (HuM), Jaish-e-Muhammad (JeM), and the Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT).

All the three groups were made in the 1980s and 1990s. The HuM was made in the intervening-1980s and is located in Pakistan. The JeM was made in 2000 by Maulana Masood Azhar, a Pakistani communal, accompanying the governmental objective to include Kashmir accompanying Pakistan. The LeT was made in 1993 as the military extension of the Markaz-ad-Dawawal- Irshad. The LeT is grasped trustworthy for one Indian administration for the attacks on the Indian Parliament on 13 December, 2001 and the Mumbai attacks in November 2008. The help of Pakistan in inciting the religious war in Kashmir to devise some surroundings of either Azadi (exemption) or touching Pakistan is clear. During the Afghan religious war in the 1980s against the Soviet Union, Pakistan prepared 80, 000 Mujahideen in preparation camps settled in Pakistan. Once the Afghan campaign for cause was over accompanying completely of the enmity without hostilities and Soviet removal, Pakistan curve allure consideration on India.

At that time, Kashmir was enduring a confused state in the 1980s. There were recriminations that the 1987 state elections that endorsed the success of the Congress-National Conference were outfitted. Losing aspirants were asserted numbers one. Protests against these elections evolved severe in 1988. These outfitted elections supported the fuel to the futile bodies like the Jamaat-e-Islami, the People's Conference and the Ittihad-ul-Muslimeen to engage in the main dissenter agreement, the All Party Hurriyat Conference. The Hizb ul Mujahideen greatest director and United Jihad Council (UJC) Chief Syed Salahuddin had resisted the 1987 elections under welcome authentic name,

Mohammad Yousuf Shah but extinct. Kashmiri managers like Yasin Malik of the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) again accepted to intensity all the while that ending (he rejected extreme wealth in 1994). Terrorism in Kashmir endures on account of the talent of outfits like LeT and HuM to keep from Pakistan. The help of Pakistan in sustaining home of age dread groups like Indian Mujahideen (IM) is more doubtful particularly through the LeT agent. It was the IM that demanded maturity for most of the shock attacks on Indian capitals in 2008. The old age 2008 too supported diversified bomb blasts in Assam in October of that old age and the 26/11 awe attacks. As the plague of terrorism increases day by day the authority of the state and its legitimacy has come under severe challenge in the recent upsurges in South Asia and around the world. The very nature of terrorism in South Asia has a strong cross-border context and content, which is at the core of any discourse on sub continental terrorism. The complexities and uniqueness of its approach in the present day sets it apart from traditional forms of terrorism.

While terrorism existed in the early 1970s, it was mainly a coercive tactic adopted as part of territorial nationalism fighting to achieve a political objective and contained within regional borders. Established under a well-defined chain of command, it had defined political and economic objectives. Terrorist groups engaged in highly selective acts of violence that included many people watching rather than dead. The principal goal, therefore, was to raise public awareness over grievances, and not necessarily to cause a high number of casualties. The rise of modern terrorism has been more complex and often tied to diverse ideological/religious and political goals, an astounding capacity for lethal violence, and a transnational extension beyond regional or local borders. Terrorist groups have mastered a deliberately unpredictable quality in order to achieve greater psychological effect and to create fear and anxiety in a given target group. They have succeeded in (1) creating a sense of vulnerability across the world; (2) gaining attention and publicity by acts of violence and by the use of the media to enhance the effectiveness of their violence; and (3) gaining support from similar groups around the world.

Several factors explain the rise of terrorism as a more global phenomenon and the steady increase in their destructive capacity. First, terrorism now has a global reach due to technology and communication. The development in terrorist weaponry is getting smaller, easier and more powerful. With the dramatic progress in communications and information processing these groups have greater opportunities to divert non-weapon technologies, namely cell phones, the Internet, and publicly available websites—all off-the-shelf technologies—to destructive ends. Second, terrorism today has become more lethal and layered in terms of leadership and cadre membership. Groups are more diffuse in structure and the rise of sleeper cells and amateur terrorists has added to the complexity. The lack of a discernible organizational structure with a distinguishable chain of command enables these groups to avoid easy identification and evasion of detection. Third, over the years increased state sponsorship of terrorism has grown in some contexts, where governing state regimes have promoted sub-state actors as an indispensable element of state power. The greater resources accorded to these groups by state actors have brought about a dramatic proliferation of the groups. These sub-state groups with state support use a mixture of seditious, racial and religious dictates to justify their actions. Fourth, terrorism today is driven by an extreme sense of fundamentalism and ideological leanings that tend to become the core identity of these groups, for which even death is a lesser price to pay. Lastly, with a deliberate unpredictable quality meant to have a psychological effect, the hyper-religious motivation of small groups and a broad enabling environment of bad governance, non-existent social services, and poverty that punctuates most of the developing world tends to add to the

sense of injustice and grievances characterized by many as the “knowledge gap”. While there is no universally accepted definition of international terrorism, the Department of State describes international terrorism as “involving citizens or the territory of more than one country,” and the term “terrorism” as “premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience”. For its part, India was confronted with violence and insurgency movements from the moment of its inception in 1947 and the creation of Pakistan. Since then, India has been battling terrorism and has emerged as one of the world’s most consistent targets of Islamic militants. The report on global terrorism from the U.S. National Counterterrorism Centre claims more than a thousand people dead in terrorist violence in India in 2007, ranking India fourth behind only Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The threat from terrorism to India is therefore real. The Indian Republic seems to be under an intensive and concerted assault by terrorist organizations using religious labels and drawing assistance from across India’s borders. India’s susceptibility to terrorist acts becomes evident from the November 2008 deadly terrorist assault in Mumbai and a spate of bomb attacks across India’s cities the same year claiming hundreds of lives. While the Mumbai attacks were the most dramatic in a series of bloody incidents across India, such attempts have been made with regularity unprecedented in the region’s history. The suburban train bombings in Mumbai in 2006 also killed more than 200 people. The army chief of staff’s revelation in an April 2009 news conference that 300-400 Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) members were waiting to infiltrate the border in Kashmir with a purpose of conducting major terrorist operations in India as elections were around the corner is reflective of the message that terrorist organizations like these are giving to India. The Mumbai investigations are unlikely to deter them from their goal of striking the heart of India. One cannot deny the fact that India does face the threat of terrorism from other domestic groups. Among such groups are the Naxalites, Maoists who operate in the states of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa, and others; Hindu extremists; and various separatist groups. The Naxalbari movement of militant peasants against rich landowners is one of the greatest threats to India’s internal stability and security. Currently India faces Maoist insurgency violence in more than fourteen states. A Hindu extremist organization was found to be linked to the 2006 Malegaon blasts that killed Muslims in a mosque. The North Eastern states have experienced serious insurgency movements since 1956, when states like Nagaland and Mizoram demanded independence. The rise of the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA), which sought to create an independent state of Assam in the northeast, is another indigenous insurgent movement with which India contends. The Indian government’s response to the grievances of such groups has been a mix of political accommodation, economic development and the use of military force to restore peace. Such movements account for the domestic sources of terrorism in India. While India has been consistently dealing with these threats recently, the focus of this paper is on cross-border terrorism by groups using the Kashmir territorial dispute to tie their activities to a larger Islamic movement in which India is seen as ignoring the interests of Muslims.

The beginnings of this religious insurgency can be traced back to the rise of the Jammu Kashmir Liberation Front in Indian controlled Kashmir. Over the years this group was marginalized in favour of more radical groups like Lashkar-e-Taiba and Harkat ul Mujahideen, which became violently active and adopted terrorist tactics with the involvement of Pakistan to perpetuate a low intensity conflict with India. The attacks in Mumbai of November 26, 2008; the Delhi bomb blasts of September 2008; and the Ahmadabad and Bangalore blasts of July 2008 have been a cause of concern for the Indian

government, raising questions about its legitimacy and authority in protecting the lives of its citizens. Confronted with a spate of such terrorist activities in recent years, has the Indian government framed a suitable response to one of the most brutal forms of violence? Has a proper evaluation of the causation and methodology of these acts been conducted? Has sufficient understanding been reached among agencies to deal with this issue? What is India's approach to cross-border terrorism? Does India have a counterterrorism policy? What are the challenges that India faces, and what can it do in terms of a) its own institutional structure and domestic capabilities, b) its political elite and their lack of political will, and c) support from international partners to fight terrorism? This paper attempts to answer these questions. It is divided into four main sections. The first section discusses the historical framework within which India's approach to terrorism is framed. The second section briefly describes the agencies dealing with counterterrorism in India and their roles. The third section analyzes India's own approach to counterterrorism, particularly its limitations and challenges. The last section analyzes the present strategies that India has adopted to counter terror and presents a set of policy recommendations.

Pakistan: A Conflicted Ally In War On Terror

It should to adjoin Pakistan in war on disorder because it is a glist states betwixt India and Afghanistan on individual help and disorder on the added. Pakistan is strategically situated and has geo-governmental links middle from two points India and Afghanistan. Pakistan because september 11 scene has performed a singular act and has existed named as a „swindles state apiece West. Pakistan's deceptive game has generated Pakistan to evolve into the epicenter of worldwide shock. Pakistan's method in the war on dread is transnational and two-fold typical. Firstly, to maintain Kashmir a angered cauldron by advocating the militant institutions in Afghanistan in addition to in Kashmir. Secondly, to support US, remove Al Qaeda and Taliban from her soil by consenting the United States to use allure airspace; accepted overland approach to Afghanistan; and working allure company, lawman, and paramilitary institutions to handle Al Qaeda activists. In return, the U.S. has supported a lot in aid to Pakistan. In reality, Pakistan does not want to consenting US, but Bush's order to expel two together „the terrorists and those the one harbor bureaucracy present a jolt to Pakistan that persisted support for the Taliban manage obtain American vengeance against Pakistan also, that manage stretch to the devastation of allure basic establishments also. Pakistan originally acted alive duty, determined shelter to association forces and in 2008 present order to company to attack on American if they gather their domain. On individual help, Pakistan has broadly cooperated accompanying U.S. to remove al Qaeda in Pakistan and allure Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). On the different, Pakistan and allure Inter-Services Intelligence Directorate have waited forceful advocates of militant institutions containing the Lashkar-e-Taiba, the Haqqani Network, and the Afghan Taliban. An unknown senior Pentagon official stated the BBC that a few point middle from two points July 12 and September 12, 2008, President George W. Bush circulated a top-secret order to allow U.S. raids against militants in Pakistan. Pakistan still pronounced it would not admit alien forces to its domain what it would energetically defend allure domination.

In September, the Pakistan military established that it had circulated orders to "blast" on American troopers the one betrayed the Pakistan border being next or after of militant forces. On September 25, 2008, Pakistani military try towards ISAF helicopters, that belonged to American military. Pakistan again has a long difference connect India over Kashmir and has enduringly financed and helped in extending disorder in Indian grasped Kashmir to carjack it through the veil of cross border disorder, bush fighter militants. If it is not so, reason Pakistan and her Inter- Service

Intelligence (ISI) is advocating religious war in Kashmir? This is scarcely unexpected, likely that the Taliban government was sufficiently supported by Pakistan and was visualized as a habit of guaranteeing a pliable Afghanistan that would not reach drunk of the Northern Alliance accompanying allure links to India. Northern Alliance has difference connections accompanying Taliban and is a colleague of US. Since 9/11 Pakistan has too financed any of militant groups containing the LeT, the Haqqani Network, and the Afghan Taliban and uses allure ISI to uniformly poke India ... Additionally, Pakistan's FATA has enhanced host to an assortment of militant groups. Pakistan's double-game has not dressed it well, and has only happened in growing imbalance. In fact, many concur that Pakistan is immediately the position of all-encompassing panic.

CONCLUSION

Kashmir issue predates War on Terrorism because 9/11 and is seemingly in the second place later war on panic stop, if it remnants uncertain. The War on anxiety has absolutely ask questions aggressively the armed conflict in Kashmir that was before finish for dress goods pressures from various corners. This has nevertheless, supported moment to Pakistan, India and the Kashmir search out move towards dealing with the Kashmir conflict. Within this framework, the US can play a very main part by usefully charming India, Pakistan and the Kashmir search out introduce an organized and maintained talk on Kashmir and find a answer namely similarly the wishes of the Kashmiri society.

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